

In the Title:

Please amend the title as follows:

--INDUCTANCE DEVICE DRIVING SYSTEM, INFORMATION
STORAGE APPARATUS, AND INDUCTANCE DEVICE DRIVING METHOD THAT
CHANGES A PULSE WIDTH OF A VOLTAGE APPLIED TO AN INDUCTANCE
DEVICE ACCORDING TO A CURRENT INSTRUCTION VALUE--

In the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 36, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--A magneto-optical disk 2 used in the super-resolution technology has a recording layer L1, a middle ~~layer~~^{layer} L2, and a readout layer L3. The super-resolution technology is a technology which improves a recording density by masking (Msf and Msr zones, shown in FIG. 1B) magnetically pits Pf and Pr contiguous to a pit P0 from which reading is made, by a temperature distribution made by a laser spot Ls. To the mask zone Msf, the laser spot Ls has not been applied yet, and, since the temperature thereof is thus low, the middle class L2 is magnetized along a predetermined direction by a reproduction magnetic field, and thereby information cannot be read therefrom as the information on the record layer L1 is thus not reflected by the readout layer L3. Moreover, to the mask zone Msr, it is a zone through which the laser spot Ls has already passed, and since the temperature is thus high, the readout layer L3 is magnetized by the reproduction magnetic field, and thereby the information cannot be read as the information in the record layer L1 is thus not reflected by the read-out layer L3. Thus, the middle layer L2 and the readout layer L3 are influenced by the reproduction magnetic field according to the temperature distribution before and after the laser spot Ls passes therethrough, thus, the portion which can be read is limited, and thereby high-density recording is attained. However, in the super-resolution technology, the strength of the external magnetic field used at a time of reproduction is needed to be set up appropriately with high accuracy so that the level of the reproduced signal should be prevented from lowering, and, thus, a problematic

A-1
situation such that reproduction cannot be performed properly should be prevented from occurring.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 6, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The current detection resistance R_s is connected between the current detection terminal T_s of the driver IC 211, and the ground. In the The current detection resistance R_s , has the electric current according to the current which flows through the coil 35a flowsflow therethrough. Thereby, a voltage according to the current which flows through the coil 35a is generated between the both ends of the current detection resistance R_s --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The current detection circuit 212 includes a differential amplifier including resistances R_1-R_4 and an operational amplifier 231, as shown in FIG. 5. The current detection circuit 212 outputs an output signal according to the voltage between the both ends of the current detection resistance R_s . The output signal of the current detection circuit 212 is supplied to an inverted input terminal of the comparison circuit 213.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 35, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Furthermore, when the input command is directed to a reproduction operation at the step S1, the firmware 301 reads the setting value DAC_R for causing the current value I_R to flow through the coil 35a, and reads the calibration coefficient α stored in the bias magnetic field setting table 302, at a step S8. At this time, the setting value DAC_R and calibration coefficient α corresponding to the zone of the zones Z1 through Z11 from which reproduction is made, and the value obtained from multiplying the setting value DAC_R with the calibration coefficient α is set to the register 313.--